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1. [redacted] there was a meeting 14 May between President Hürnle, Dr. Benecke and Steidle of the Central Administration of Agriculture and Terentiev, head of the Agriculture Division of SMA Potsdam, Dyakonov and Istov, scientists from the USSR Ministry of Food, and several professors from the German Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft. (2)
2. The main subject of discussion was ways and means of avoiding a food crisis in the Russian Zone. It was considered necessary to obtain a surplus in some products to trade for others from foreign countries.
3. Terentiev stated that the surest way of increasing production is to establish premiums for the farmers who produce a surplus and sell to the Consumers' Cooperatives and the Russian purchasing companies. Terentiev recommended a widespread local control to prevent sale of surpluses in the black market; this control must be exercised only by reliable SED members. Terentiev also recommended subsidies for the Consumers' Cooperatives to help them keep their prices down. The USSR Ministry of Food is reported willing to advance the Reichmarks for this purpose out of its "foreign exchange surpluses". (1)
4. Farmers who continue to sell in the black market despite these measures are to suffer severe punishment up to confiscation of their farms. An order on this subject is being prepared for publication.
5. At an earlier meeting, 5 May, [redacted] Professor Boguliev of the USSR Ministry of Food told the ministries of the Russian zone states and the Central Administration of Agriculture that all surpluses are to be made available to the factory workers and the Consumers' Cooperatives. Every minister was warned to see to it that the industrial workers receive enough food and that no unrest is stirred up. Boguliev said that all SMA chiefs are responsible to him for fulfillment of this order. Each province is to report its surpluses to Karlshorst so that they may be fairly distributed. The PDGB and SED are responsible for the local

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DDA Memo, 4 Apr 77

Auth: DDA REG. 77/1763 25X1

Date **18 APR 1978**

By

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At the present time consumers in the Potsdam area are receiving:

1550 calories	52%
2200 "	29%
2800 "	19%

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In addition workers can buy unrationed food in the Consumers' Cooperatives and some workers receive as much as 600 calories daily as a production premium. The Soviet Army has been openly requisitioning approximately 20% of the entire agricultural production in the Potsdam area. 5 - 8% of the potato and grain crops have been exported. Export to Russia has now been forbidden.

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7. [redacted] the employees of three factories in Schönebeck called protest strikes during the last week of May because of the poor food situation. In Leipzig, Dresden, Gera, Chemnitz and other cities protests of the hungry citizens have been chalked on the walls. Those apprehended have been put to forced labor.

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8. [redacted] a workers' strike in a factory in Leipzig-Engelsdorf, 10 May, in protest against the withdrawal of heavy workers' ration cards. Russian troops arrived after 2 hours, arrested ten men and threatened to shoot everyone, whereupon work was resumed. [redacted] planned strikes in machine shop in Leipzig-Lindenau and in the Leipzig Transportation Co. were called off when the shop stewards threatened to call the Russians.

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9. In Saxony-Anhalt sugar beet acreage has been reduced 50% to allow more bread grains to be planted. In the Saalkreis large areas sown with oats and barley were ordered plowed up by the Russians and resown with summer wheat and rye.

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10. In most areas the planting program can not be met because of insufficient seed. The meat ration is now down 40%. Group IV now get 15 g. per day including bones. The fat supply is far below the need to meet the ration. There are almost no potatoes and the populace blames the Russians for using such large quantities for schnapps. In April the Russians were demanding 210,000 bottles a week.

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11. 5,000 hundredweight of seed potatoes in storage near Gross-Herlengen were confiscated by the Russians around 1 May and sent to a liquor factory.

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12. [redacted] 300 trainloads of cattle have passed through that border point toward Russia in the past three months. The cattle came from Mecklenburg and were supposedly intended to meet shortages in Brandenburg. [redacted] all the healthy animals were shipped on to Russia, but dead and sick cattle were butchered in Frankfurt.

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